BOLIVIA MAY YET REALIZE AMBITION FOR A SEAPORT

Chances Will Be Bettered if the U. S. Is Called Upon to Arbitrate Dispute Between Chile and Peru.

BY BEN McKELWAY. OLIVIA'S hopes for an outlet

to the sea are centered on arbitration by the United vian quarrel, a step which seems imminent in view of the apparently fruitless efforts of the delegates from Peru and Chile to make any progress by themselves. And developments would indicate that Bolivia's hopes are not groundless, if anything permanent in the way of continued peace in South America is to be gained by arbitration.

Significant, from Bolivja's viewpoint, at least, is a recent cabled interview from Lima, quoting the Peruvian president as saying Peru would be willing to abide by any decision reached by the United States as arbitrator, and declaring, further, that Bolivia's claims should be considered if mediation is resorted to by the delegates. This is in line with expressions heard here that sentiment in Chile is not averse to allowing Bolivia a hearing.

Friendship Wanted by Both.

Why, then, have the Chilean and Peruvian delegates been so emphatic in their refusal to entertain Bolivia's requests so far?

One explanation les in the fact that Bolivia might have thrown her lot with one of the two sides destroying the nice adjustment of the scales which has shown such even balance so far. Bolivia is no mean ally. Neither Peru nor Chile is willing to risk the loss of her friendship and see the other gain by it. But it is not believed either would object to a hearing on her claims before a third and distress ted north. a hearing on her claims before a third and disiterested party.

In connection with arbitration, the proposal has been advanced in certain quarters that it might be undertaken by the United States, in company with wo, or perhaps three, other American republics. There are arguments against this on the ground that a settlement would be expedited if left to the United States alone, and that a decision by the United States. if left to the United States alone, and that a decision by the United States would be respected, without any backing from two or more judges. Bolivia hopes for arbitration by the United States alone.

Here is an example of the complications which might arise were Argentina, for instance, called in to help decide the issue: Bolivia will soon complete a railway to connect with those of the Argentine, giving her an outlet through the latter country to the Atlantic ocean. Her main outlet to the Pacific is by way main outlet to the Pacific is by way of a railroad which runs through Chilean territory, the contested Tacna-Arica district. While Argentina is on the friendliest of terms with Chile, a natural rivalry would keep her from doing anything to make permanent Chile's present advantage over Bolivia. And at the same time she would be averse to losing a large amount of commerce which otherwise would pass through her country, were Bolivia given a seaport of her own. This and like issues would be bound to come up, if the settlement of the Chilean-Peruvian quarrel is left to American republics other than the United States.

The greatest argument in behalf of Bolivias right to an access to the

States.

The greatest argument in behalf of Bolivia's right to an access to the sea is that a seaport of her own is absolutely necessary for her economic development. Another argument is that unless she is granted this seaport, her future generations will be dedicated to its acquisition by force, and there will be no guarantee of peace in South America until it is granted.

000,000 in two years. The loan is for twenty-five years at 8 per cent, and represents the largest long-time loan ever secured by any South American country in the United States. That would indicate that Bolivia's credit is pretty good, and that American capitalists are interested in a development which cannot be complete without a seaport.

It is interesting to note how Bolivia is to apply the funds received from this loan, and the part Americans are to take in its expenditure. The railroad from Otocha to Tupiza, which will connect Bolivia with the transcontinental railroad of Argentina, is to be completed with Americans with American material. As a result of the loan, it will be finished two years ahead of time. This road will open up the central and western portion of Bolivia's great mining regions. Another railroad will be built from Potosi to Sucre, American engineers and American material to be used. The road from La Paz to Youngas is to be completed and electrified by Americans. Bolivia is the first South American country to build the railways planned in the pan-American railway system, discussed at the last meeting of the pan-American conference. With the loan she will complete the network of railways which will open up the western, mountainous, mining country, and Argentina has agreed to extend a railroad into the eastern part of Bolivia, which will do much to develop the oil and cattle lands.

Millions in Tin Mines

Within the last two years the Guggenheim interests have invested upward of \$10,000,000 in Bolivian ti mines and built eighty miles of railroad to carry the product from the mines to the main lines of transportation. The Standard Oil Company has purchased outright about \$2,500, 000 worth of private oil lands and has installed nearly half a million dollars' worth of equipment. An-other American oil company, in which a high official of the United States government is interested, has been active in securing leases. Great oil development is expected within the near future in Bolivia and the

the near future in Bolivia and the government recently passed a law reserving the right to lease oil lands in partnership, forbidding the sale of government oil lands entirely.

A Chicago construction company recently completed the installation of modern sewage systems for La Paz, the capital, and Cochabamba, the second largest city of Bolivia, using American equipment. This same company holds the contract for connecting the Bolivian and Argentine railpany holds the contract for connecting the Bolivian and Argentine railways. As Bolivia already ships millions of tons of mineral products yearly, which undoubtedly would increase were she given an outlet of her own to the Pacific, the following points concerning her mineral wealth are enlightening:

The Bolivian plateau has, been poetically described as "an enormous silver table, supported by columns of gold." The base of this table contains all known minerals, ranging from lead to platinum and from clay to rich marble.

In former days Bolivia has produced silver which is described in "bil-lions of tons." When the price of lions of tons." When the price of silver declined a great many mines were abandoned and Bolivia turned her attention to exporting tin, which, since 1897, has represented a value exceeding \$368,000,000. The production of tin has been increasing. In 1919 her exports amounted to 49,000 tons representing a value of \$40.

tons, representing a value of \$40,000,000 Bolivia's gold production in the past three centuries has been calculated at something like \$3,250,000,000 worth, amounting to approximately \$10,000,000 a year.

Copper mining in Bolivia, where the metal is usually found as pure,

Bolivia's possibilities and potential strength is attracting considerable attention these days. She is one of the coming powers of South America, and should be reckoned with accordingly. A seaport for Bolivia would mean a rapid development of immense resources which has been retarded by the lack of an outlet to the sea of her own.

In the metal is usually found as pure, dates back to the time of the Incas. Bolivia controls the world output of bismuth, and in addition to exploiting the mines, her mine owners operate a smelting plant for refining the product. Antimony, used extensively during the war, reached its highest production in Bolivia in 1917, when 23,000 tons, valued at \$6.800,000, were against the wishes of the United States and Great Britain combined. 3,500 tons of tungsten, which yielded a sum of \$4.400,000. In addition to the above named, Bolivia exports nickel, zinc and lead. Cobalt, molybdenum and vanadium are also found, but worked brought about at any cost and by any Last week a group of New York and St. Louis bankers agreed to lend only in small quantities because of the high cost of fuel and transporissued at once and the remaining \$7,...] tation.

Proposal for Debt Cancellation And Assurance of World Peace

To the Editor of The Star:

At the peace conference in Washington, and at the recent conference millions! ington, and at the recent conference in Genoa, the most important factor for the establishment of peace and good will to all nations has not even been mentioned, and has apparently been lost sight of completely!

Namely, the restoring of the prewar financial bases and the re-establishment of international credit. This was respectfully brought to the attention of our three representa-

tives in Washington, and it was suggested that this matter should be taken up as the first and most important preliminary, and that, as the nation most interested and the largest creditor, the United States was not only in a position to make the first move toward the solution of this problem, but had the power to settle it finally.

Cancellation of All Debts.

The only possible solution of this The only possible solution of this problem is the cancellation of all debts between all nations, under conditions which would be as fair as possible toward all nations concerned, but above all, under conditions which would really restore international confidence and re-establish friendly international relations. It is evident that nations confronted by poverty and all its evils and, in some cases threatened with bank-ruptcy, are not in the mood or in the position to discuss fairly or rationally the economic or human conditions of a peace. world dominion and by tharms with the United States the reserve board and the United States and re-establishing international conditions will continue indefinitely.

The question now is will Great British and Less the United States and and the United States had re-establishing international re-establishing internation of the position of freeze British and Less the United States and put the United States and or even a serious misunders and without reserve, in conjunction with Great British, coward bringing about and re-establishing international confidence and credity.

Like all important questions this one hinges on the fundamental prinsipal or give not be undefinitely.

Like all important questions this one hinges on the fundamental prinsipal confidence and credity is a state of grave apprehension, but would make all wars practically in the condition of affairs which would make all wars practically in the condition of the cond

millions!

The reason given for this is that a large portion of the amount borrowed by Great Britain from the United States was lent to the allies of Great Britain, who, likewise, have not paid even the interest on their debts because they simply cannot!

Some of the nations involved have frankly stated their inability to do anything else, and, therefore, Great Britain cannot pay its debt to the United States at present, and it is a question whether the obligation can be liquidated in a reasonable time. rowed by Great Britain from the United States was lent to the allies of Great Britain, who, likewise, have not paid even the interest on their debts because they simply cannot! Some of the nations involved have frankly stated their inability to do anything else, and, therefore, Great Britain cannot pay its debt to the United States at present, and it is a question whether the obligation can be liquidated in a reasonable time.

For Freedom of the Seas.

But there is something more important to the United States than the mere payment of so many billions from Great Britain and something that Great Britain could easily spare, and, by sparing, prove directly to the United States and indirectly to the United States are indirectly to the United States aread indirectly to the United States are indirectly to the United

mere payment of so many billions from Great Britain and something that Great Britain could easily spare, and, by sparing, prove directly to the United States and indirectly to the other nations of the world, that the British government really desires peace in the future, and is, therefore, willing to modify its policy of world dominion and by sharing with the United States the responsibility of world control, thereby guarantee—without which no assurance of a world peace is possible—the absolute freedom of the seas.

The United States has the kindliest feeling toward Great Britain, and it

The Story the Week Has Told

BY HENRY W. BUNN.

HE following is a brief summary of the most important news of the world for the seven days ended June 3:

Ireland .- On May 31 Winston Churchill addressed the house of commons on the situation created by the Collins-De Valera agreement. He condemns that agreement as "fundamentally opposed" to the London agreement. "The Irish people will not be able to say (through the elections proposed by the Collins-De Valera agreement) whether they accept or reject the treaty offered by Great Britain (i. e., the London agreement). A certain number of labor or independent candidates may secure election, but it is difficult to see how the parliament resulting from the elections, and the government to be based on that parliament after the elections, can have either representative or democratic quality or author-

ity as it is usually understood." Yet, in view of the apparently insuperable obstacles to freely contested elections, Churchill seems to contemplate acceptance by the British government of that parliament as having authority to act in fulfillment of the London agreement—to act, in fact, as to constituent agreement—to act, in fact, as to constituent agreement—to act. London agreement—to act, in fact, as to constituent assembly. He confirms (what needed official confirmation) that the Collins-De Valera agreement contemplates that the present provisional government of the Free State shall be superseded by the cabinet of the new parliament (dail, it is called in the agreement). Here, now, is the crux of the whole matter. The agreement provides for a cabinet to be composed of five champions of the Free State, four opposition members (enemies of the London agreement) and one member chosen by the army. If, says Churchill, all these ministers sign a declaration of adherence to the London agreement, as required by ence to the London agreement, as required by article 17 thereof, and as the present members of the provisional government have done. "we will have no grounds of complaint—but if any of them become members of the government." ment without signing that declaration, the treaty is broken by that very fact."

There's the rub. Will the gentlemen of the opposition sign? If they don't, Britain will be at liberty to resume the powers that have been transferred and to reoccupy the territory evacuated. Questioned by a member, Churchill admitted that British troops were being held in Dublin with the possibility of reoccupation

If the new ministers sign the declaration of adherence to the London agreement and all goes forward in good faith, the new provisional parliament will act upon the constitution of the Free State (already drafted) goes forward in good faith, the new provisional parliament will act upon the constitution of the Free State (already drafted) and, after adopting it (presumably with modifications), will submit it to the British parliament. Assuming its approval, in due course, by the British parliament (the instrument is likely to cross the channel several times), the latter will pass an act confirming it and the Free State will then have full legal status. If upon if—but of all the ifs the first is the most formidable—if De Valera and the other opposition ministers will sign, and supposing all the ifs got safely by, there will remain the devastating fact that the Irish people have not expressed themselves upon the London agreement—and isn't that what the opposition have been after all along, to prevent any such expression, so that hereafter they may denounce the Free State as lacking validity, since it never received the people's mandate? It is to be assumed that Mr. Churchill spoke for the British government, and his speech has been approved, not only by supporters, but also by enemies of the government. The British government must make a definite stand somewhere. The conferences between Irish leaders committed to the London agreement and members of the British government, which have been going on intermittently since Friday week, are not yet concluded. Collins and Griffith listened to Churchill's speech which have been going on intermittently since Friday week, are not yet concluded. Collins and Griffith listened to Churchill's speech from the distinguished visitors' gallery and are reported to have pronounced it "emlnently fair" and "in accordance with the facts."

Discussion of the Ulster situation, hardly less important than the situation created by the Collins-De Valera pact, must be postponed. The Belfast horrors accumulate. On May 31 the casualties were fourteen killed and forty-

the casualties were fourteen killed and forty-

United States cancelling its debt and unpaid interest—would cede to the United States in return all of its West Indies possessions and British Guiana in South America and British Honduras in Central America, all causes

brought about at any cost and by any sacrifice.

Canada Not on List.

Should this be accomplished Great Britain could then cancel all debts and interest due from its allies on condition of their doing likewise among themselves, and the United States then remembering the few millions paid for the Louisiana purchase—worth many millions now—could easily and should willingly cancel France's debt and interest due, for which in turn, France could give the United States French Guiana, which

which in turn, France could give the United States French Guiana, which is not of much value to the French government, economically or strate-

gically.

Dutch Guiana could then be acquired by the United States, as the government of the Netherlands would

Attack in Senate

On Gov. Harding

three wounded. Republican army detachments ("dissidents") continue to raid across the border, murdering and ruining.

Germany.-On May 28 the German government dispatched a note to the reparations commission, accepting the commission's latest terms without, it would seem, significant

The reparations commission has formally declared the German note to be satisfactory and there should be no danger of a "ruction" out of the reparations question during the reout of the reparations question until the remainder of the calendar year. The commission, however, in its note expressly reserves the right to take appropriate action should Germany not fulfill the engagements she has subscribed, and declares that failure of the project of an international loan would not be accepted as an excuse for default.

The partial moratorium for the year 1922, hitherto only provisionally conceded, is now confirmed, on condition that Germany comes

up to time.

Presumably the bankers' committee will now Presumably the bankers committee will now arrange for an international loan to Germany. The general opinion seems to be that the thing's good as done. It is not—there are great difficulties. An announcement by the committee that a very great reduction of the reparations total must condition a loan might prove an insuperable difficulty.

Italy .- Gabrielle D'Annunzio entertained Tchitcherin at his villa on Lake Garda on May 28, in great state. An escort of legionaries attended the great Russian, a guard of honor of Arditi, drawn up on the lawn, presented arms on his arrival; from a flagpole waved the banner of the regency of Quarnero in a crimson field, a golden serpent encircling the polar constellation. Tchitcherin stayed the night and left at 6 a.m.

D'Annunzio is president of a shipping company which is looking for trade with Russia.

Hungary .- Elections to a new Hungarian assembly were held in part of Hungary on May 28, and in the rest of the country on

Of the eighty-one districts in which voting was held on May 28, the Horthy candidates carried seventy-four and the legitimists (the supporters of the claims of Prince Otto, the eldest son of ex-King Karl, recently demised) only two, which is, of course, absurd, if the elections were intended to register the people's wishes. But the elections were not so intended by Horthy. They were intended by him to return a parliament packed in the Horthy interest. In his arrangements for the elections, Regent Horthy displayed a boldness and ingenuity hardly paralelled in these latter days. The new assembly is to frame a constitution and settle the question of the succession to the throne. If the Hungarians want a sure enough king they need not look farther—Horthy's their man, the real thing of the old school. supporters of the claims of Prince Otto, the

China.-Hsu Shih-Chang has resigned the presidency and has retired to private life. The acting premier, Mr. Chow Tzu-Chi (an old hand in politics), is temporarily perform-

ing the duties of president. The majority of the old parliament are now assembled at Tientsin and expect to move to Peking shortly. They have urged the members of that parliament who form the rump parliament at Canton to join the main body at Peking. They have notified Gen. Li Yuan-Hung, who (under pressure) resigned the presidency when the old parliament was illegally dissolved by Tuan Chi-Jui in 1917, that he is their choice for president. As soon as they are established at Peking they will formally elect him. These doings have the approval of (are doubtless inspired iy) Wu Pei-Fu, who, however, declares that, as soon as the re-established parliament has things well in hand, he will willingly "efface himself," if that is desired.

Sun Yat-Sen, president of the Canton republic, is behaving foolishly. He has been urged to efface himself, in the interest of Chinese unity, by the Peking government, by Peking shortly. They have urged the mem-

formation are megaphoned across the banquet table.

drawling reply.

of history are heaved at you; you curious to know.

swallow indegistible facts, and your

very vision is blurred by the admir-

ing ignorance of your neighbor, the

that way-you are merely introduced.

A number of people see Europe in

similar fashion. It is like reading the

look their best when a distant per-

Wu Pei-Fu, by the parliamentary group at Tientsin and, perhaps most important of all, by his former lieutenant, Gen. Chen Kwang-Ming, until lately governor of Kwangtung province and now, having quarreled with Dr. Sun, holding in hand a devoted body of troops somewhere near Canton. If Sun delays his self-effacement much longer Chen may give him a close look of cold steel and atart him on his travels again. With the resignation of Hsu Shih-Chang there is no longer any justification for the existence of the Canton government.

fication for the existence of the Canton government.

Chang Tso-Lin is qualifying as a long-distance runner. On his heels, hot-foot, are Wu Pel-Fu's pursuing columns. But, alas, before him is mutiny in his home detachments. The star of that super-bandit seems to have set.

Altogether, the outlook for Chinese unification and a favorable fresh start of the republic looks rosy. But, softly, a tempered optimism is the ticket.

Six million of the 27,000,000 people in the province of Hunan, China, are starving, according to reports of missionaries, and hundreds of thousands will certainly die before the next harvest. The situation, however, is not quite so bad as it has been in some parts of Russia, for there is a good deal of grass to eat. There is some cannibalism, nevertheless. Malthus, yous avez raison.

* * * *

United States of America .- I regret that the great situations abroad have crowded out from last week's summary and this one considerportance, such as: The decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission ordering reductions in railroad freight rates; the decision of the Railroad Labor Board ordering reduction the Railroad Labor Board ordering reduction by 13.2 per cent of the wages of railroad maintenance of way employes, and the rail-road crisis induced thereby; Mr. Hoover's in-genious and mostly successful extra-legal tactics aimed at keeping down the price of bituminous coal; the acquittal of William Blizzard, charged with treason in connection with the march of armed minors on Logan county, W. Va., last fall, and the McCumber bonus bill.

Miscellaneous,-Poincare will be in London in June, having accepted invitations from county and city committees to attend a celebration in observance of Verdun day. You imagine a vain thing, Mr. Garvin and Mr. Sidebotham: The entente is not dead.

The ex-kaiser has almost completed his memoirs. He is holding out for \$1,000.000 for the foreign rights of publication, something like four times the amount he has received from Germany since the revolution, and is pretty likely to get it. A complete self-revelation of that singular man would be worth much more than \$1.000,000.

elation of that singular man would be worth much more than \$1.000.000.

During intervals of conference business the Italian and Jugoslav delegates to the Genoa conference were in negotiation respecting Fiume. It is said that sensible understandings were reached. If a real "honest to goodness" solution of the Fiume problem was achieved at Genoa, that by-product alone justified the conference.

A peasant congress of delegates from Bulgaria, Jugoslavia, Rumania and Poland was opened in Sofia, Bulgaria, on May 28. Fifty thousand delegates were expected, but only some 10.000 turned up. Nevertheless, watch that green (peasant) movement.

The agarian government of Bulgaria is about to propose a law which would exclude lawyers and professors from the sobranje or national assembly. A worse law is imaginable.

able. The council of the league of nations has, at the request of the Tirana government, decided that the league shall asume a financial and economic protectorate over Albania. The famine in the Crimea and the Ukraine is said to be getting as bad as ever it was in the Volga area. Nansen's agents in Rusia declare that 15,000,000 people will die in Russia this year. Cholera and typhus, they say, are slaying those whom hunger spares. The Pope has sent another protest to the league of nations against the Palestine mandate, on the ground that is is prejudical to religious equality.

HOUSE SOON TO SLOW UP ITS LEGISLATIVE GRINDING

Already Has Sent Many More Measures to Senate Than That Body Will Be Able to Digest.

everal major measures to which the administration is emphatically comnitted. The only new legislation that ecause of the insistence of President

This disposition on the part of the House is based on two considerations: First, the House has already sent to the Senate more measures of prime t this session. Second, with a threatened deficit of \$250,000,000 to \$400,000,-000, the House members do not want o take the responsibility for initiat-

House Leader Mondell sized up the situation to President Harding last Get this picture: The average mem

ber has before his mind's eye all fe time that threatened deficit in the next fiscal year, which shifts, accord-

of primary importance to carry out the treaty; the Sterling-Lehlbach rethe treaty; the Sterling-Lehlbach re-classification bill, the Liberian loan bill, the Philippine indebtedness bill the anti-lynching bill, the "blue sky" legislation, a new immigration meas-ure and the China trade bill, among others.

public expenditure for new federal buildings, but here again the diffi-culty arises out of the financial situ-ation—the threatened deficit.

The action of the Senate committee in reporting out the soldiers' bonus bill without the reclamation feature, although House Leader Mondell had

House Leader Mondell admits that

he House in the case of the ship subsidy bill, because the President is very anxious to have it considered at regulating shortly. They have urged the memtrivill spoke
pers of that pacliament who form the rump
person that pacliament who form the rump
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as and amendment on the bonus bill
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that the louse only thirty-six of the
monds of Pennsylvania, who has been
monds of Pennsylvania, who has been an early date. Representative Ed-

HE House is about ready to shut down its legislative mill with many important pro-bills to come out of conference.

Likely to Be Lost.

Taking this view of the situation eaves a number of important legisative proposals that have been conhas any chance of passing the House sidered, or which are in some stage is the ship subsidy bill, and that only of the legislative process, which are heavise of the insistence of President not at all likely to come up this ses-

sion.

The education bill ran into the double snag. It provides for a new place in the cabinet, at a time when the whole question of administrative organization is awaiting consideration by a joint special committee, and when the cabinet is unable to agree upon even a tentative plan of reorganization that the administration will support. Besides this the education bill calls for a very large appropriation in the near future, and that alone is sufficient to defeat its passage.

to take the responsibility for initiating legislation that would call for vast expenditures, such as the Smith-McNary reclamation bill, \$350,000,000; the Towner-Sterling bill for a department of education, \$100,000,000, and the ship subsidy bill, \$50,000,000. If any big appropriation was possible, the one most needed, and for which there is the greatest pressure, is for an omnibus public building bill. Since they cannot have that the House members are set against any of the new measures calling for appropriations.

Laid Before the President.

This is, in substance, the way that This is, in substance, the way that diditional appropriation.

There are various bills for additional appropriations for agriculturation to President Harding last

Public Buildings Needed.

Of all the measures that might have a compelling force in Congress from the standpoint of localities, the public next fiscal year, which shifts, according to the temper of the one making the estimate, from \$250,000,000 to \$400,000,000. Furthermore, the House has passed quite an array of bills of primary importance, which the Senate has not considered, or, if considered, has not passed, of which the tariff and the soldiers' bonus are most conspicuous.

There are five appropriation bills still pending; the Navy scrapping bill, of primary importance to carry out public buildings, it is a fact that almost every large city of the country finds the public service suffering from lack of adequate, sanitary, fireproof quarters. It is five years since anything was done by the government to improve this general situation. There is a strong and legitimate appeal for public expenditure for new federal buildings, but here again the diff.

although House Leader Mondell had made a persistent fight to have it retained, blasts the hopes of the west for any general reclamation work this session. The Smith-McNary bill, entailing an apporpiation of \$350,000,000, never had any, hopes in this Congress unless it could be put in as an amendment on the bonus bill. In the House only this transfer. In the House, only thirty-six of the 435 members, a mere 8 per cent, are from states interested in irrigation—so it is easy to see how slight a chance this measure has.

sharp rebuke in the colonies. It introduces a jarring note into their Reduction in Freight Rates And Readjustment of Business

the railways. The dilemma confronting the commission was to keep rates at a level which would produce that income on the one hand and yet avoid throttling industry on the other hand. The commission has considered this dilemma with a keen sense of its own responsibility both to the public and to the carriers, and on the whole has met the problems with broad vision. When it came to formulate the recent decision, the Interstate Commerce Commission first concluded that some downward revision in freight rates was necessary. While the needs of the carriers for a more nearly adequate net income was fully recognized, yet the necessities of the general economic readjustment could not be ignored.

The commission next determined what the rate reduction should be, in terms of annual railway revenue. The final problem, and in some ways to decide in a level which will be fully realized remains to be seen, but the decision is at any rate an earnest attempt toward solving our difficult problem of economic readjustment. The decision of the commission was followed within a week by the first of a cycle of wage reductions authorized by the Railroad Labor Board, which will apply to all classes of railway employes except those in train service. It is estimated that these wage reductions, which will apply to all classes of railway employes except those in the rate reductions as of July I, will approximate \$150,000,000 and their expenses \$150,000,000 and their expenses

(Continued from First Page.)

to produce an adequate income for the railways. The dilemma confronting the commission was to keep rates at a level which would produce that

were not considering another crumb. Not may be deliquous that you fail to the periton has been small, but may have a considerate another crumb. You can be deliquous that you fail to the periton has been small, but may have a considerate the periton has been small, but may have a considerate the periton has been small, but may be deliquous that you fail to a known you can be the periton of the

despite the depth of camouflage.

In America, the home of electricity

cated men-sitting in cars while women strap hang, would merit a sharp rebuke in the colonies. It in-HEN you rush through a man sat gazing meditatively aloft Washington in a sight- at the terrible magnificence. "What seeing car gallons of in- period of architecture is this?" he asked

The epidemic of hard blues, which has swept this country from coast to coast, and for which poor Princess into your receptive ear. Great chunks, I listened in hard. I too, had been Mary has been blamed, has had





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